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1. [redacted] a group of seven high ranking Czech officers from the War College in Prague [redacted] made a brief visit to the Frunze Academy in Moscow. The purpose of this visit was to acquaint [redacted] organization of [redacted] Soviet General Staff on the Division, Corps and Army level, and to learn about Soviet methods of military instruction. The following personnel was included [redacted] this group:

(a) Liska, (fnu) General of the Army [redacted]

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(b) Vejmelka, (fnu) Brigadier General, was Academic Director of the War College in Prague. [redacted]

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(c) Holan, (fnu) Brigadier General. [redacted]

(d) Dyk, Victor, Lieutenant Colonel, was promoted to Colonel in 1947. [redacted]

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(e) Studlar, (fnu) Brigadier General, Artillery Officer, was professor of Artillery at the War College. [redacted]

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3. The Frunze Academy was named after the founder, and first commander, of the Red Army, General Frunze. It is located in a suburb of Moscow.

The Academy building was approximately eight to ten stories high. It was built about ten years ago since it was quite modern and had four or five elevators. The first floor contained mostly reception rooms, a large central hallway, with a statue of the founder and a desk, where the student officer of the day sits. Every floor has a student's dining room as well as a number of classrooms, study rooms and faculty offices. The purpose of the Academy was to train Soviet Officers of the rank of Lt Colonel and Colonel in general staff duties. The Soviets divide general staff duties into two major categories:

- (a) Operations and Tactics, and
- (b) Services (logistics).

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At the Frunze Academy, only operations and tactics were taught.

4. The course at the Frunze Academy lasted three years. The Operations and Tactics curriculum included Artillery, Armor, Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers (Combat), but excluded all logistical problems. The first year's studies concerned Division level, the second Corps level and the third Army level. A student was not given any leave during his time at the Academy. There was a break in the routine during the three summer months, however, when each student was assigned duty in the field. For example, a second year student would be assigned to duty with the General Staff of an Army Corps in the field. If possible, the students were assigned to units which were engaged in maneuvers, to give them an opportunity for practical application of their knowledge. In all the classes the subject of instruction was usually a planned attack, an approach march, or a large scale operation. In planning an attack, a student would be expected to place his troops and artillery, and give a discourse on his reasons for doing so. Although all logistical matters were completely ignored, the student was expected to estimate his ammunition needs and where he wanted to have this ammunition placed. How to get it there, however, was not his concern. The students did not take any notes and never even had paper in front of them. Only a large map or any other equipment they needed to work the problem at hand was given them. Every student was questioned daily on the material covered the previous day. This was possible because none of the classes had more than 12 - 14 students although the total Academy enrollment was approximately 200 - 300 students. Every six months each student had to take a series of written and oral examinations. The examination on one subject alone, such as Artillery Tactics, would take a full day. Any student failing an examination would be automatically dismissed from the Academy.

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5. The Commanding General of the Academy was General of the Army Suchomlinov. He was a big, heavy set man, with a black beard, approximately 50 years of age and had been in command of an Army during World War II. He made a good impression

The most brilliant man at the Academy was a Lt General, who was in charge of the curriculum and Suchomlinov's deputy. During World War II he commanded an Army Corps.

There were over a hundred instructors at the Academy and all were either Colonels or Generals. There were also lower ranking officers on the school staff but they had administrative duties and were called "Assistants."

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6. Classes were held from 1000 hours to 1700 with an hour for lunch, from 1230 hours to 1330 hours. After dinner, at 1730 hours, the students go to study rooms which are called cabinets. These cabinets are actually a combination of study room, library, and reference room, are used by only one or two students and there is one cabinet for each subject taught at the Academy. A faculty member is on duty in each cabinet to answer questions and assist the

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students. In addition to the cabinets, there are two large libraries; a general library containing books on almost all subjects, military as well as civilian, and a special library of the History of War which is alleged to contain all the books and works ever written anywhere in the world on the subject of war and warfare. This library consists of approximately 15 to 18 rooms, on three floors.

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The following [redacted] at the Academy, is typical of their routine and the subjects covered:

First day: A short greeting by the Commanding General of the Academy, followed by a more detailed talk by the Deputy Commander on the daily routine and life at the Academy.

Second day: 1000 - 1600 hours, classes on general tactics. The evening was free.

Third day: 1000 - 1600 hours, Artillery Tactics. [redacted]

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Fourth day: 1000 - 1400 hours, Engineering Tactics. 1400 - 1600 hours, study rooms, cabinet of Engineer Tactics.

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Fifth day: 1000 - 1400 hours, cabinet of War History and lectures on Soviet War History. 1400 - 1600 hours, cabinet of General Tactics. In the evening [redacted] the theater.

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Sixth day: 1000 - 1400 hours [redacted] lectures on the tactics of communications and from 1400 - 1600 hours, [redacted] cabinet for Communication Tactics. In the evening [redacted] the theater [redacted]

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Seventh day: 1000 - 1200 hours, [redacted] cabinet of Political Education. 1200 - 1400 hours, [redacted] main library reading room. 1400 - 1600 hours, [redacted] Large Library of War History. In the evening [redacted] theater [redacted]

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Other military schools in Moscow are:

- (a) Kharkov, for general staff training. The course lasts two years at this school and GSC officers are trained for the services without being taught anything about operations or tactics. A student who has completed the Frunze Academy would never be sent to the Kharkov school, or vice versa, because Soviet GSC officers were not supposed to know anything about the duties of the "other half" of the General Staff. [redacted]

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- (b) The Military College is roughly equivalent to the US Military Academy at West Point. At that time there were fifteen Czech officers studying at this school. These were officers who had fought with the Czech Corps of the Soviet Army during World War II. The Commander of this Corps had been General Svoboda. The curriculum lasted four years and all students from the Satellite countries (in this case, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia) were obliged to wear Soviet uniforms at all times, even when they were attending a party at their own Embassy. This was allegedly done so that they would not attract attention. The food at this school was reputedly very poor.

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- (c) The School for Political Indoctrination. There were ten Czech officers at this school in 1945. The subjects taught included Marxism, Leninism, and all subjects related to Communism. 50X1

[redacted]
[redacted] In both of these schools the discipline was strict and the curriculum difficult. The only way a student could leave the school, except for failing a course, was to get Doctor's certificate that he was no longer able to continue his studies because of physical disability. 50X1

9. [redacted] The School for Marshals, another military school in Moscow [redacted] had a two-year course that covered all phases of the command problems of an Army Group and an Army. No passes were given at this school during the week. About 12 to 14 Czech officers attended [redacted] names of four of them: 50X1

- (a) Fisera, (fnu), Brigadier General [redacted] 50X1

- (b) Houra, (fnu), Colonel [redacted] 50X1

- (c) Najna, (fnu), Colonel. His present name is Sumavsky. [redacted] he changed his name because he did not want to keep a German name like Najna. 50X1

- (d) Jonsky or Jensky. Bohumir. Colonel. [redacted] 50X1
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10. [redacted] the Frunze Academy was [redacted] definitely limited to operational tactics and did not teach anything that was not an integral part of tactical problems. Within this scope the school was quite good, by Soviet standards, but in comparison to Western standards, it was not above average. The complete onesidedness of one man knowing only operations and tactics and another man knowing only supply problems [redacted] a detriment to the efficiency of the Soviet General Staff officer. 50X1

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